Dateline October 15, 1960

Methodism's new General Board of Christian Social Concerns convened for the first time in Washington, D. C.'s Mayflower Hotel, Sept. 29 with 68 of the 69 members present. For a full report on the meeting see page three.

One action of the new board was to order the continuation of its news service to Christian Social Concerns leaders, changing the name to *Concern*, to coincide with the name of the board. For further comment see the editorial page 16.

The presidential race remains very close. Neither side can lay claim to any decided edge.

At the present time, both camps are in near-agreement on their relative position in many states. Both feel the outcome will be determined in the large number of states now listed as undecided.

Both parties are working hard in the "undecided" northern industrial states plus Texas and California. Here lie the electoral votes which both parties believe will be decisive Nov. 8.

A group of prominent North Carolina Baptists warned Oct. 1 that denominational efforts to defeat a political candidate could bring harmful repercussions "for a full generation to come."

Approving the statement were some two dozen well-known Baptists including lawyers, several state legislators, journalists and others active in public life. They emphasized that they spoke as concerned members of the denomination and not as an official Baptist group.

The statement declared, "If any organization, including any church, works to defeat the candidate of one political party, it thereby inevitably and automatically makes itself to some extent the ally or agent of the

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CONCERN

a service of the
GENERAL BOARD OF CHRISTIAN SOCIAL CONCERNS
OF THE METHODIST CHURCH
- Division of Temperance and General Welfare
- Division of Peace and World Order
- Division of Human Relations and Economic Affairs

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GENERAL BOARD OF
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OF THE METHODIST CHURCH

- DIVISION OF TEMPERANCE AND GENERAL WELFARE
- DIVISION OF PEACE AND WORLD ORDER
- DIVISION OF HUMAN RELATIONS AND ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

THE METHODIST BUILDING
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Dateline

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other political party—with all the dangers to its spiritual growth which such a definite political alliance could bring for a full generation to come."

Commenting on the candidates, the statement said:

"Certainly Mr. Nixon does not follow closely the traditional Quaker lines. And as for Mr. Kennedy, as the ably impartial *Christian Century* says: 'Mr. Kennedy has repudiated so many of the official positions of his church that he has been attacked repeatedly in the Catholic press'."

Therefore, the Baptist group declared, "from a deep sense of conscience we do say this—that we believe the choice can now be fairly made without regard for the so-called 'religious issue'."

The United States Sept. 29 advised Americans in Fidel Castro's Cuba to send their wives and children home, and asked tourists to shun Cuba. The announcement was part of an increasingly stiff attitude on the part of the U. S. State Department toward the island republic.

In addition, the State Department has let it be known that life is going to be more difficult in other ways for Castro's regime. Strict embargoes have been placed on certain machinery parts and chemicals necessary to run the American refineries seized by the Cuban government and now using Soviet crude oil. More restrictions are reported to be in the offing.

Meanwhile, Columbia's Foreign Minister Ayala told the U.N. General Assembly Sept. 30, that 20 Latin American nations stood solidly against Soviet intervention in this hemisphere. A Cuban request to Moscow for military aid would be opposed, Ayala warned, and he scoffed at Cuban fears that the United States plans military aggression against the Castro government.

The world's birth rate must be reduced at least one-third by 1980 according to a specialist in population studies.

If it is not says Robert C. Cook, president of the Population Reference Bureau, Incorporated, the world faces prolonged economic and political chaos.

The population of the world now numbers nearly three billion and is growing at the rate of about 50 million a year. The question is, how can it be controlled?

The Population Reference bureau doesn't advocate "any particular method", but according to Cook, "there are methods that would be acceptable according to morals and religion." The bureau is a non-profit scientific and educational organization.

President Eisenhower has issued a proclamation establishing annual immigration quotas of 100 each for 13 new African states and the Republic of Cyprus. All of the countries became independent in 1960.

The action was taken under the provisions of the 1952 Immigration and Nationality act (McCarran-Walter act) wherby each independent country is entitled to be treated as a separate quota area when approved by the Secretary of State.

The 13 African states are: Cameroun, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Republic of the Congo, Dahomey, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Malgache Republic (formerly Madagascar), Niger, Somali Republic, Togo and Upper Volta.

The Southern Governor's conference has called on the Federal government to reduce the flow into the United States of low-cost foreign-produced goods which they said threatens the security of many industries in the South and elsewhere in the United States.

In calling upon the Eisenhower Administration to place import quotas on textile products, apparel, menhaden fish and shrimp, the governors of 16 Southern and border states reversed the position they had taken in 1959. Last year they resisted protectionist proposals.

General Board of Christian Social Concerns is organized

This symbol is currently being used to identify materials and programs of the new General Board of Christian Social Concerns. The world represents the "world parish" of Methodism and the international scope of its social concerns. The three bars represent the three boards which have united as divisions of the new board. The cross represents the Kingship of Christ and the foundation for all social thought and action.

On Sept. 29, 1960 in Washington, D. C., The Methodist Church formalized a giant step in its historic concern for society and its peoples.

A new General Board of Christian Social Concerns came into being, uniting three former Boards of Temperance, World Peace, and Social and Economic Relations.

The merger followed four years of study, leading to action by the 1960 Methodist General Conference (see *Contact*, June 1, 1960).

With 101 annual conference boards, 700 district directors and a potential of 40,000 local church commissions, Methodism has created an organization for Christian social action unequalled in Protestantism.

Officers named

Bishop F. Gerald Ensley of Des Moines, Iowa, was elected president of the 90-member board which will have its headquarters in Washington, D. C.

Chosen as vice presidents of the new agency's three divisions were Bishop John Wesley Lord of Washington, D. C., Temperance and General Welfare; Bishop Kenneth W. Copeland of Lincoln, Nebr., Peace and World Order, and Bishop A. Raymond Grant of Portland, Ore., Human Relations and Economic Affairs.

Other elected officers are Mrs. Martin L. Harvey of Jackson, Miss., recording secretary, and Robert T. Mann of Seffner, Fla., treasurer.

The board also elected six of nine members-at-large on nomination by the divisions.

Temperance and General Welfare

Judge Benjamin H. Littleton of Washington, D. C., retired from the U. S. Court of Claims.

Dr. Lester Keyser of Dallas, Texas, physician and director of student health services, Southern Methodist University.

Dr. Murray Leiffer of Evanston, Ill., seminary professor who assisted the board staffs and Co-ordinating Council in the merger study.

Peace and World Order

Will nominate members-at-large at the next board meeting.

Human Relations and Economic Affairs

Victor Reuther of Detroit, Mich., United Auto Workers union official.

Bishop Lloyd C. Wicke of New York City, director of the Christian Social Concerns Quadrennial Emphasis for the Council of Bishops.

Dr. C. Merrill Suter of Rensselaer, N. Y., researcher and vice president of Sterling Drug company.

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For a full listing of board members with committee and divisional assignments see page 5.

Staff to be selected

Selection of a permanent staff was delayed until a Dec. 13-15 board meeting in St. Louis, Mo. Bishop Ensley will head a 10-member personnel committee which will assist the board in choosing its general secretary and three associate general secretaries, one for each division.

In the meantime the work of the three divisions is under the direction of a secretarial council made up of Dr. Caradine R. Hooton, Division of Temperance and General Welfare; Herman Will, Jr., Division of Peace and World Order, and Dr. A. Dudley Ward, Division of Human Relations and Economic Affairs. Dr. Hooton is chairman of the group.

A tentative budget for the general work of the board was approved, establishing four joint departments of Communications, Organizational Activities, Mailing Services and Purchasing, and a Washington Liason office.

The board also supports a Methodist United Nations office in New York City through its Division of Peace and World Order, in cooperation with the Department of Christian Social Relations of the Woman's Division of Christian Service, Board of Missions.

Until the December board meeting all joint staff positions will be held open or filled temporarily by action of the Secretarial Council.

Concern approved

The board also adopted unanimously a resolution continuing the social action news service *Contact-Concern* as its official organ, and changing its name to *Concern* (see editorial page 16).

Reports of work completed during the past quadrennium were given by members of the Secretarial Council, including a statement regarding the present Methodist Building on Capitol Hill, which will house the board offices, and the development of the 18-acre tract in Northwest Washington which the former Board of Temperance recently made available for the development of a Methodist center (see story page 7).

Divisions will move in 1961

No decision was made as to when the two divisions housed in Chicago will move to Washington, but it is anticipated that the move will come late spring of 1961. At present the Divisions of Peace and World Order and Human Relations and Economic Affairs are housed at 740 Rush Street, Chicago 11, Ill. The Division of Temperance and General Welfare is located in The Methodist Building, 100 Maryland Avenue Northeast, Washington 2, D. C.

All literature distribution, and audio visual services for the board are now operating out of the Washington, D. C. address.

During the meeting each division met seperately to transact items of business as follows:

Division of Temperance and General Welfare

—heard reports on current program and adopted a tentative budget for operation of the division including departments of research and program, youth work, student work, legislative activities and field service and training.

—elected Dr. Matt Ellis of Conway, Ark., recording secretary of the division.

—named the Rev. Robert Regan, Jr., a member of the staff, to represent the division on the church's General Commission on Family Life.

—elected representatives to the executive committee and three members-at-large (see page 5).

Division of Peace and World Order

—authorized a churchman's travel seminar to Western Europe and the Soviet Union for one month preceding the World Methodist Council meeting at Oslo, Norway, scheduled to begin Aug. 17, 1961. Herman Will will lead the seminar.

—referred to its executive committee plans for a series of 25 disarmament conferences in 25 cities across the nation in 1961. Division action is expected on the proposal in December.

(A meeting of the division executive committee for Peace and World Order has been scheduled for Chicago, Oct. 27.)

—elected representatives to the executive committee but delayed nomination of members-at-large until the next meeting of the board (see page 5).

—named the Rev. Albert F. Bramble of Lawrence, Kans. to represent the division on the General Commission on Family Life.

Division of Human Relations and Economic Affairs

—elected Dr. James P. Brawley of Atlanta, Ga. recording secretary of the division.

—approved the sending of the Rev. Emerson Smith, division staff member, on a three and one-half month study of industrial relations in Africa (see story page 8).

—elected representatives to the executive committee and named three members-at-large (see page 5).

—approved a joint race relations project for the quadrennium in cooperation with the Woman's Division of Christian Service (see page 15).

—approved the conclusion of the special "Christianity and Communism" project which was initiated several years ago by the Board of Social and Economic Relations.

(continued on page 8)

Directory of the General Board of Christian Social Concerns of The Methodist Church

Officers of the Board

President: Bishop F. Gerald Ensley, Des Moines, Iowa

Vice President, Divison of Temperance and General Welfare: Bishop John Wesley Lord, Washington, D. C.

Vice President, Division of Human Relations and Economic Affairs: Bishop A. Raymond Grant, Portland, Ore.

Vice President, Division of Peace and World Order: Bishop Kenneth W. Copeland, Lincoln, Nebr.

Secretary: Mrs. Martin L. Harvey, Jackson, Miss.

Treasurer: Robert T. Mann, Seffner, Fla.

Executive Committee

Officers of the Board
Mrs. Richard H. Bauer, Nashville, Tenn.
Mrs. Irma K. Kinkel, Oconomowoc, Wisc.
Dr. Matt L. Ellis, Conway, Ark.
Dr. Robert W. Moon, Fresno, Calif.
The Rev. L. M. Starkey, Jr., Dallas, Texas
The Rev. Ted Hightower, Louisville, Ky.
C. Maxwell Stanley, Muscatine, Iowa
Joe Wroten, Greenville, Miss.
The Rev. Stanley McKee, Rolling Hills, Calif.
Dr. Walter G. Muelder, Boston, Mass.

Division of Temperance and General Welfare

Chairman: Bishop John Wesley Lord, Washington, D. C.

Secretary: Dr. Matt L. Ellis, Conway, Ark.

Clergy:
Bishop Hazen G. Werner, Columbus, Ohio
Bishop Paul Hardin, Jr., Columbia, S. C.
Bishop Glenn R. Phillips, Denver, Colo.
The Rev. Russell H. Hoy, Coshocton, Ohio
The Rev. Dennis F. Nyberg, Minneapolis, Minn.
The Rev. Macklyn E. Lindstrom, Erie, Pa.
The Rev. Douglas Jackson, Dallas, Texas
The Rev. L. M. Starkey, Kansas City, Mo.
Dr. Chancie D. Barclift, Durham, N. C.
The Rev. Franklin A. Flatt, Memphis, Tenn.
The Rev. Monroe J. Wilcox, Bozeman, Mont.
Dr. John R. Washington, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Laymen:
Mrs. Richard H. Bauer, Nashville, Tenn.
Donald Marshall, Lansing, Mich.
T. Sterling Evans, Charleston, W. Va.
James R. Lytle, Littleton, N. H.
The Honorable Samuel T. Boykin, Carrollton, Ga.
Kenneth Morgan, Nashville, Tenn.
Mrs. Richard G. Pullen, Alexandria, Va.
Ledru A. Williams, Caldwell, Idaho
Charles S. Scott, Topeka, Kan.

Members-at-Large:
Dr. Murray Leiffer, Evanston, Ill.
Dr. Lester Keyser, Dallas, Texas
Judge Benjamin H. Littleton, Washington, D. C.

Division of Peace and World Order

Chairman: Bishop Kenneth W. Copeland, Lincoln, Nebr.

Secretary: Joseph Wroten, Greenville, Miss.

Clergy:
Bishop W. Ralph Ward, Jr., Syracuse, N. Y.
Bishop Matthew W. Clair, Jr., St. Louis, Mo.
The Rev. Lee C. Morehead, Columbus, Ohio
The Rev. Winslow N. Wilson, LaCrosse, Wisc.
The Rev. Robert D. Jones, Watertown, N. Y.
The Rev. Samuel J. Truscott, Oneonta, N. Y.
The Rev. Albert F. Bramble, Lawrence, Kan.
Dr. Angel E. Fuster, Santa Clara, Cuba
The Rev. Ted Hightower, Louisville, Ky.
Dr. Ralph W. Mohney, Athens, Tenn.
Dr. Robert W. Moon, Fresno, Calif.
The Rev. Robert E. Hayes, Houston, Texas

Laymen:
Edward H. Laylin, Columbus, Ohio
C. Maxwell Stanley, Muscatine, Iowa
Everett Jones, Damascus, Md.
Elton Mims, Water Valley, Texas
George Seiberling, Chillicothe, Mo.
Robert T. Mann, Seffner, Fla.
The Honorable Lyle H. Truax, Vancouver, Wash.
Mrs. Martin L. Harvey, Jackson, Miss.

Members-at-large:
To be named.

Division of Human Relations and Economic Affairs

Chairman: Bishop A. Raymond Grant, Portland, Ore.

Secretary: Dr. James P. Brawley, Atlanta, Ga.

Clergy:
Bishop Nolan B. Harmon, Charlotte, N. C.
Bishop Prince Albert Taylor, Monrovia, Liberia.
The. Rev. Joseph Albrecht, Springfield, Ill.
Dr. Frank M. Templin, Indianapolis, Ind.
The Rev. J. Edward Carothers, Schenectady, N. Y.
Dr. Walter G. Muelder, Boston, Mass.
The Rev. James S. Chubb, Grand Island, Nebr.
The Rev. Leland Clegg, Oklahoma City, Okla.
The Rev. George A. Foster, Fort Lauderdale, Fla.
Dr. C. C. Herbert, High Point, N. C.
Dr. Stanley S. McKee, Rolling Hills, Calif.
Dr. Walter R. Hazzard, Sr., Philadelphia, Pa.

Laymen:
Harold M. Karls, Saginaw, Mich.
Mrs. Irma K. Kinkel, Oconomowoc, Wisc.
George Culberson, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Dr. John McConnell, Ithaca, N. Y.
R. E. Smith, Houston, Texas
Russell Smith, Dallas, Texas
John C. Satterfield, Yazoo City, Miss.
The Honorable L. P. Waid, Oneonta, Ala.
Raymond Miller, Forest Grove, Ore.

Members-at-large:
Bishop Lloyd C. Wicke, New York, N. Y.
Victor Reuther, Detroit, Mich.
Dr. C. Merle Suter, Rensselaer, N. Y.

Interagency representation

Board of Missions

Division of National Missions: Bishop W. Ralph Ward, Syracuse, N. Y.

Division of World Missions: Dr. Dow Kirkpatrick, Atlanta, Ga.

Board of Education

Division of the local church: Dr. Merrill B. McFall, Indianapolis, Ind.

Editorial Division: Dr. John T. King, Austin, Texas

Division of Higher Education: Dr. Frederick Wertz, Williamsport, Pa.

Board of Evangelism: Dr. Norman L. Trott, Washington, D. C.

Board of Hospitals and Homes: Frank Prentzal, Philadelphia, Pa.

Woman's Division of Christian Service of the Board of Missions: Mrs. A. R. Henry, Menomonie, Wisc.

Council on World Service and Finance:
The Rev. Charles S. Kendall, Hollywood, Calif.
Mrs. E. L. Hillman, Durham, N. C.
J. Bruce McCullouch, Philadelphia, Pa.

Students: Miss Genta Hawkins, Huntington Park, Calif.

Youth: Miss Jackie Kovacevic, Dallas, Texas
Charles Kishpaugh, Adrian, Mich.

General Board of Christian Social Concerns of The Methodist Church

100 Maryland Avenue, Northeast, Washington 2, D. C.

The new Board of Christian Social Concerns (national and conference, as well as local church commission) has been charged with carrying out study, program and action in many areas of concern. More may be added later. Many of these areas are new, and some have been shifted to new divisions. For your reference here is a listing of the areas of concern.

Division of Peace and World Order

American foreign policy

United Nations and related international organizations

Disarmament and nuclear weapon control

Space control

Foreign aid

Tariffs and trade

Immigration and naturalization

Military policy and conscription legislation

Conscientious objectors and the draft

Division of Human Relations and Economic Affairs

Race relations

Civil liberties

Public policy on education

Church and state

Civic responsibility

Labor-management relations

Agriculture

Conservation

Government and private economic policy and practices

Technological change

Unemployment

Housing

Migrant labor*

Division of Temperance and General Welfare

Alcohol problems

Addiction to injurious habits such as use of tobacco and drugs

Gambling

Pornography

Juvenile delinquency and crime

Penal system and rehabilitation

Mental health and medical care

Problems of the aging

Population and planned parenthood

Traffic safety

Capital punishment*

* *Not specifically assigned by General Conference.*

Plan for Methodist center in nation's capital

by Methodist Information

Formal planning for development of the newest segment of a national Methodist center at Massachusetts and Nebraska Avenues was launched in Washington, D. C., Sept. 20.

A new body known as the Methodist Corporation came into being to take title to an 18-acre site opposite Methodism's American University. It began making plans for a center which may eventually include an office building, auditorium, chapel, historical shrine and other units, with possibly international specialized training facilities. No date was set for actual work to start.

The $1,500,000 property was purchased three years ago from Wire Properties, incorporated by the General Board of Temperance. The board's offer to transfer the undeveloped acreage to the general church was accepted last spring by the Methodist General Conference.

Methodist institutions already in this vicinity include the American University, Wesley Theological Seminary, the new Sibley Hospital and Lucy Webb Hayes School of Nursing and Metropolitan Memorial Church. National Methodist agencies now headquartered in Washington include the General Board of Christian Social Concerns, General Commission on Chaplains, Commission on Camp Activities and a regional office of Methodist Information.

The new 30-member agency, comprised of bishops, ministers and laymen from across the country, approved the processes of becoming a non-profit corporation in the District of Columbia. As resident bishop of the Washington Area, Bishop John Wesley Lord was designated the corporation's president.

Officers elected are Bishop Paul N. Garber of Richmond, vice-president; Dr. Caradine R. Hooton of Washington, secretary; Dr. Lynn H. Corson of Haddonfield, N. J., treasurer. Named to head two functional committees were Leon E. Hickman of Pittsburgh, finance and Gerald L. Schlessman of Denver, use and development. Renah F. Camalier of Washington, former D. C. commissioner, was elected as attorney.

Bishop Lord urged imaginative planning for the property that would

challenge the church. Dr. Hooton noted that six million people visit the nation's capital each year and that a Methodist center here would be of real service to many of them.

The new board has authority to act on development of the site but cannot commit the general church beyond the $96,000 per year for taxes, interest and amortization of loans, as approved by the 1960 General Conference.

Members paid tribute at the meeting to Dr. Hooton, who as general secretary of the Board of Temperance led in initiating the project; to Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, who aided in its progress as bishop of the Washington Area until retiring this year; to the late George B. McKibbin, instrumental in the project as a member of the Council on World Service and Finance.

Members of the new Methodist corporation are as follows:

Northeastern Jurisdiction: Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, Scarsdale, N. Y.; the Rev. Edward G. Latch, Washington, D. C.; Leon E. Hickman, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Southeastern Jurisdiction: Bishop Paul N. Garber, Richmond, Va.; the Rev. Albert S. Trulock, Savannah, Ga.; Spessard L. Holland, Bartow, Fla.

Central Jurisdiction: Bishop Edgar A. Love, Baltimore, Md.; J. J. Hicks, St. Louis, Mo.; A. M. Carter, Augusta, Ga.

North Central Jurisdiction: Bishop Hazen G. Werner, Columbus, Ohio; Dr. Jewell M. Smoot, Detroit, Mich.; Samuel W. Witwer, Chicago, Ill.

South Central Jurisdiction: Bishop William C. Martin, Dallas, Texas; the Rev. Donald E. Redmond, San Antonio, Texas; J. Clinton Hawkins, St. Louis, Mo.

Western Jurisdiction: Bishop Donald H. Tippett, San Francisco, Calif.; the Rev. R. Franklin Thompson, Tacoma, Wash.

Board of Temperance (now Division of Temperance and General Welfare): Dr. Caradine R. Hooton, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Lynn H. Corson, Haddonfield, N. J.

Council on World Service and Finance: Bishop Paul E. Martin, Houston, Texas; Dr. Thomas B. Lugg, Chicago, Ill.

Co-ordinating Council: Bishop Roy Short, Nashville, Tenn.; Dr. Edwin R. Garrison, Indianapolis, Ind.; Mrs. F. W. Batten, Dos Palos, Calif.

Council of Bishops: Bishop Lloyd C. Wicke, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Bishop Charles W. Brashares, Chicago, Ill.; Bishop John Wesley Lord, Washington, D. C.

Emerson Smith to survey industrial society in Africa

The Rev. Emerson Smith, industrial relations specialist on the staff of the new General Board of Christian Social Concerns will leave for Africa Jan. 1 to carry out a unique survey of industrial problems south of the Sahara.

As part of the Urban Africa Project of the International Missionary Council, the survey will be sponsored by the council, the World Council of Churches, the Provisional Committee of the All-Africa Church Conference and the General Board of Christian Social Concerns Division of Human Relations and Economic Affairs.

Smith will spend three and one-half months on the project which will survey industrial problems and propose ways in which the churches can witness to the increasing urban and industrial peoples of Africa.

Smith's travel and work schedule will include the following:

1) Stops in London, Brussels and Geneva (a) to make contact with and understand the programs of the International Labor Organization (ILO) and the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) for technical education and trade union education in Africa, and (b) to consult with the International Missionary Council, London office, and with the Division of Inter-Church Aid and Service to Refugees (DICASR) of the World Council of Churches in Geneva.

2) Visits in West Africa of brief duration to understand the industrial situations and the churches' witness to them. Visits are proposed to Liberia, Ghana, Nigeria and Cameroons. In Nigeria the survey will follow up the report by the Rev. P. P. Bloy of the Sheffield Industrial Mission and correlate with the Nigerian National Christian Council study of "Christian Responsibility in Independent Nigeria" to be made in January-June of 1961.

3) A survey in depth, using up to two months' time, in the copperbelt of Central Africa using the Mindolo Ecumenical Center in Northern Rhodesia as a base of operations. Here, Smith will attempt the following:

a) Survey the educational needs of the African and European trade unions.

b) Investigate through personal contacts the problems and tensions between the African and European trade unions.

c) Study and make contact with officials responsible for labor-management relations.

d) Seek to understand how the Church can meaningfully relate itself to the planning for economic development.

e) Formulate in consultation with other Christian leaders what the churches can do now to witness in industrial society of Central Africa. This would probably involve planning pilot training and consultations at the Mindolo Ecumenical Center. It is planned that this part of the survey will reach into the Republic of the Congo, Katanga Province, conditions permitting.

4) Visits in Southern Rhodesia, the Union of South Africa, Tanganyika, and in Kenya to contact labor, management and church leaders.

5) An ecumenical consultation on "The Christian Witness in Industrial Society in Africa" with the support of the Provisional Committee of the All-Africa Church Conference and the WCC-IMC, calling together interested Christian leaders in trade unions, management, government and the churches. A majority of the participants will be African. Taking the results of his survey and the knowledge of other informants, the consultation will work toward plans for the churches and the National Christian Councils to meaningfully relate and witness with the Gospel in the industrial-urban societies of Africa south of the Sahara.

6) Reports to African churches, National Christian Councils, WCC-IMC and other boards and commissions of the churches to help facilitate action by the churches on the plans arising out of the consultation.

Board organizes

(continued from page 4)

The project is in two parts. Its first phase involved a theoretical analysis of the subject which was centered at Southern Methodist University and directed by the faculty of Perkins Schools of Theology.

Out of this phase grew a book, "Christianity and Communism" edited by Dean Merrimon Cuninggim of Perkins.

The second phase now authorized for completion deals directly with economics, politics and international relationships between the West and East, particularly as these are related to the ethical foundations of the two systems of thought.

This phase has been headed by Dr. F. Ernest Johnson of New York City who will edit a book on "Christianity and Communism—the areas of competition."

—elected the Rev. James Chubb of Grand Island, Nebr. to represent the division on the General Commission on Family Life.

Observation to WCC about China action

The following text dealing with the problem of Communist China was presented by O. Frederick Nolde, Director of the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches on Aug. 22, 1960.

"Officers of the CCIA have felt that there was not sufficient consensus on the political aspects of the China problem to permit a representative statement. Reference Committee II concluded that the Central committee could appropriately make a statement of principle without presuming to attempt a solution of detailed aspects of the political problem. In order to avoid misunderstanding about the motivation and intent of the proposed action, as I construe it, I would like to make the following five observations:

1) The statement recognizes as artificial and dangerous a situation where 650 million people are isolated from the rest of the world. The danger increases the longer the artificiality persists.

2) No adequate treaty on disarmament or the cessation of nuclear weapons testing is possible unless the government in effective power on the mainland of China is party thereto.

3) The statement implies that other governments should have diplomatic dealings with the government in effective power and does not imply that such dealings place upon that government a stamp of approval.

4) The people of China should be in a position to share in the benefits and accept the responsibilities common to all members of the international community. Both benefits and responsibilities should be stressed as important.

5) The situation in Tibet, the border dispute with India, the ideological conflict between Moscow and Peking about the desirability or inevitability of world war—these and other factors suggest the existence of conditions which militate against an immediate solution of the China problem. Nevertheless if the Central committee at this time urges action which would be helpful in the creation of conditions favorable to the responsible participation of China in the international community, it will not only underscore the goal to be sought but will also voice a sense of urgency in encouraging measures to speed its achievement."

World Council refers report to member churches

"The Central committee of the World Council of Churches, in session St. Andrew's Aug. 16-24, 1960 voted to record the following:

"The Central committee has received with appreciation the report of the CCIA on its work during the past year. It recognizes the timeliness of the paper on *Some Aspects of the Current International Situation* and requests the general secretary to transmit it to member churches and national councils of churches.

"The committee has noted from the presentation of the paper and the debate on it that the measures therein proposed, especially in relation to disarmament and nuclear weapons testing, can be effectively applied only if the people and government of China are in a position to contribute to their formulation and application. The Central committee requests the CCIA to continue the study and to help in the creation of conditions which will permit the 650 million people of China to share in the benefits and accept the responsibilities common to all members of the international community."

Sunday closing to come before Supreme Court

The decision of the U. S. Supreme Court concerning the constitutionality of Sunday "blue laws" in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Massachusetts will probably not affect laws barring liquor sales on Sunday, in the opinion of state law enforcement officials.

In most states, liquor laws are in a separate section of the state code from laws regulating sales of other commodities and general business activities, officials attending a meeting in Washington, D. C. of the Joint Committee of the States to Study Alcoholic Beverage Laws were told.

Closing will be enforced

Roger V. Layner, enforcement chief of the Maryland Alcohol Beverages division and vice-chairman of the joint committee, said that even if Maryland's venerable "blue law" dating back to colonial days should be overthrown, his state will continue enforcing Sunday tavern closing laws.

Other state enforcement officials agreed that they would continue Sunday closing enforcement unless a specific constitutional challenge is raised to the beverage control laws—most of which have been enacted since repeal of prohibition in 1933, under the constitutionally-tested authority of the states to regulate the liquor industry.

Constitutional questions

The Supreme Court has agreed to hear appeals from the laws banning Sunday operation of merchandise stores in the three states. The appellants contend the laws violate separation of church and state by preferring one religion over another and depriving equal protection of the laws. It will be the first time the court has ever made a comprehensive review of the constitutional questions involved in such laws.

Experiments in nonviolence

Nonviolence is a term growing in use and in practice. It is a way of confronting evil by attempting to awaken the mind and conscience to the moral issues involved. The 1959 annual meeting of the Board of World Peace last November spoke at length on nonviolence. The General Conference added this to the Social Creed: "We also recognize that nonviolent resistance can be a valid form of Christian witness.

Besides the very significant "sit-ins", there have been many important experiments in nonviolence.

Polaris action

Polaris Action is an experiment in peace education which has produced innumerable novel and stimulating, and even dangerous situations. It has stirred public apathy and has reached the American people on a wider scope perhaps than any previous peace action.

The purpose of Polaris Action is to arouse people to the dangers of war, to educate them in the practical science of nonviolent resistance, and to convince them that this is a practical and a moral means of coping with aggressive totalitarianism.

"Polaris" is the name given by the Navy to a weapon for massive retaliation. The weapon has two parts, combining nuclear submarines with solid fueled intermediate range ballistic missiles. Each submarine carries at least 16 missiles, and is built at a cost of over $100 million.

Polaris missiles have a range of more than 1500 miles and can carry an H-bomb warhead in excess of one megaton, enough to obliterate a large city. Navy plans call for a fleet of at least 50 Polaris submarines with a total striking power of over 800 missiles.

Polaris missile-launching nuclear submarines are the symbol of preparation for nuclear war and man's extermination. The U. S. Submarine base and General Dynamics' Electric Boat shipyards at New London-Groton, Conn., therefore, become the focal point for an action to abolish all such weapons and put an end to war.

The program of Polaris Action includes vigils each weekend at the submarine bases, approaching directly workers at Electric Boat shipyards at New London; house to house canvassing; Sunday evening films and discussions; the use of car-sloop team covering several towns, and other activities as they present themselves. There was the picketing of Polaris submarine "Patrick Henry" during President Eisenhower's inspection tour, the picketing of the first nuclear sub, "Nautilus."

The office of Polaris Action has been the scene of vandalism and violence. A hoodlum group broke the plate glass door, broke into the office, threw fire crackers, raw eggs and pie, stole items, broke the store front windows, threw rocks and beat one of the workers.

The price of arousing public concern can be quite high, but the results were encouraging. Help was offered by many individuals, and hostility decreased as the program proceeded. Vandalism shocked local citizens and businessmen, and townspeople were stimulated to stand up for the rights of the actionists.

The project is seen as a giant test tube in which a great variety of novel processes are tried, some successfully, others not.

(For further information and bulletin mailings, write 13 North Bank Street, New London, Conn.)

Vigil at Fort Detrick

At Fort Detrick, Frederick, Md., germs, chemicals and toxins capable of killing men, crops and livestock are produced on a mass scale. This summer Congress voted $35,000,000 to produce 110,000 missiles with CBR warheads capable of spreading this type of death and disease.

The Vigil at Fort Detrick differs from the others in that there is no civil disobedience. Activities are confined to a silent vigil at the entrance

of the Fort, visitation in and around Frederick, literature distribution, collection and distribution of information on germ warfare, public meetings and small group discussions. The emphasis now is on a limited vigil and on an expanded public meetings and visitation. Dr. Frank C. Laubach was in Frederick Oct. 5. The Rev. Lewis Maclachlan, British minister and author was a guest speaker earlier.

In the 14 months the Vigil has been in operation over 1,200 persons have stood in the vigil line. There has been an extension of the Vigil in Flushing, N. Y., where the Friends Meeting held a vigil.

Lawrence Scott, Vigil coordinator, (a Friend) is a available for speaking engagements in the Middle Atlantic Coast states. In November and December he will be making a speaking tour in the West.

(Write for details to: Vigil at Fort Detrick, 324 West Patrick Street, Frederick, Md.)

In a Memorial Day talk Col. Laverne Parks, commander at the Fort said: "We do not feel that this vigil is supported or directed by Communists but by honest, God-fearing individuals who unfortunately cannot or will not accept the hard cold facts of the world we presently live in."

Scott responded in an open letter, saying among other things: "Rapidly the people of the United States are accepting as normal the philosophy we have condemned in Marxism—that the end justifies the means. Lying, violence and insensitivity to human values, standard ethics in militarism and war, are now spilling over into every aspect of our cultural and political life . . .

"It is by default of citizens that you are assigned the impossible role of defining life and values by military means. It is by default of professing Christians that the way of love and nonviolence, the way of Christ and the Cross, is discredited in a world that needs it desperately . . ."

Marjorie Swann

"You are a Bad Mother" is the title of an article in *Redbook Magazine* which tells of Marjorie Swann, a mother who was sentenced to six months in prison for trespassing on government property in protesting nuclear testing. On being reprimanded by the judge she replied, "I love my children dearly. I know that if there is another war, a nuclear, global war —they will die. So will millions of other children all over the world. Cod-liver oil and clean diapers and even goodnight kisses are less important right now than stopping the H-bomb. That's why I'm here."

Marjorie Swann's father suffered battle fatigue in the first World War. Under the influence of a Methodist minister she became a pacifist. She married a pacifist whom she met while working with the National Committee for Conscientious Objectors.

In June of 1959 the Peacemakers and other pacifists protested the construction of a missile base near

Omaha, Nebr. The methods were passing out leaflets on nuclear warfare to persuade workmen to abandon their jobs, and engaging in civil disobedience. Marjorie Swann had four children. In their behalf she took part in the protest and was jailed. She said, ". . . All I was sure of was that I had to continue to protest nuclear armament as often as I could, as strongly as I could, until they stopped me."

The Swanns came through the experience as a family. It was difficult but all grew through the experience.

Friends and neighbors reacted differently. Some disagreed and dropped association. Others disagreed but admired the action and pitched in to help.

A comment from Marjorie Swann indicates the direction in which nonviolence leads, and it is interestingly close to the heart of Christianity. "I still have complete faith in the nonviolent method, but I realize it sometimes calls for as much sacrifice as war itself." When asked if she felt that every mother should protest as radically as she did, she said: "If they did, we would have peace. But not everyone is able to do it. There are many ways to work for peace. This is my way. I see now that I have been preparing for it all my life."

Aim is new customers not just selling brands

Do the liquor people want new customers, or are their claims to "just selling brands" accurate?

Here is some interesting evidence from a *Tap & Tavern* editorial:

"It's up to you to make this year's promotion the best ever, so get on the bandwagon and help yourself to the new business coming your way next month.

"The best way to get some action out of old or new customers is to stage some sort of a special night at your tavern and send out invitations to people in your neighborhood or community. Inexpensive postcard mailings may do the trick, but don't expect too much response at first. But if you only get one or two newcomers and they're treated right, the word will spread to their friends and your next mailing will bring more.

"These special nights need not be elaborate affairs involving entertainment and dancing. You might, for example, put on a 'Peanut Night' or 'Popcorn Night' at no great cost and draw some new customers as well as pleasing the old ones with the novelty.

"Whatever you do, make sure your premises look inviting to your new guests and your manner is friendly and warm, if you wish them to come back. New customers are not easy to get these days."

Important areas neglect alcoholic

Some churches, educators and the legal profession have been accused of neglecting one of this country's most costly diseases—alcoholism. The charge was made to the American Bar Association's criminal law section by Albert B. Logan, a Colorado attorney.

Logan also said that some churches are cultivating an understanding of alcoholism as an illness, but others perpetuate its "stigma" by persisting in "the archaic and bigoted view that the sick alcoholic is a moral leper, a consummate sinner and an evil person."

Educators, he charged, are failing to teach the facts about this illness so that it can be recognized and prevented, although such education "is required by law in every state."

Blames own profession

His own legal profession, Logan asserted, lethargically tolerates and preserves the stigma through:

- "An historically worthless penal approach by law—the punishment of the alcoholic as a criminal offender."
- Classifying the alcoholic "as a lunatic or as a person who is mentally ill—by criminal-like prosecutions, incarcerations and degradations."

He said the legal profession is "conspicious by its absence" from the crusade to remove the stigma of alcoholism so that treatment can commence in a favorable public atmosphere.

"Skid row" habitues represent less than three per cent of the nation's alcoholics, Logan said. The person most susceptible to alcoholism, he added, is the man "who is a little more alert, a little better at his job and a little more intelligent than his fellows in their particular social, economic or job level. The qualities that make an executive also characterize alcoholics."

Plan for rehabilitation

Urging that attention be directed to the remaining 97 per cent, he said it would cost only a small fraction of sums "now expended ineffectually and wastefully" to reduce substantially the number of drinking alcoholics.

Criminal influence

Addressing the same session District Attorney William B. McKesson of Los Angeles, Calif., said this country has gone too far in ignoring the harmful influence of crime publicity in the press and on television.

He also questioned whether TV fosters aggressiveness, violence and illegal activity through some of its crime and "private eye" programs.

Quoting a Seattle, Wash., judge, McKesson said: "Psychologists seem to agree that a child tends to be influenced to some extent by every experience of his life. If this be true, then what must be the effect on children when they are subjected daily to the thrilling television enactment of stealing, slugging, knifing and murder."

Brewers offer scholarships

A basic propaganda trick is to associate your product with something good. This is known as the association technique, and is used in the hope that your product will look better when lined up with a worthwhile project.

The Duquesne Brewing company plays this to a hilt, using teenagers.

The company is now awarding an annual four-year scholarship to an outstanding Pennsylvania high school senior.

In addition to the scholarship, which covers full tuition, books and fees, the company is making an outright grant to the college which is selected by the student.

The new program is expected to be administered by the National Merit Scholarship corporation, which will screen applicants.

Further evidence of the "association technique"—the announcement of the new plan was made at a special party in the Pittsburgh-Hilton given by the brewery for its distributors.

CALENDAR

Christian Social Concerns events on the national, regional and annual conference level will be listed in the space below.

Suggestions for calendar items may be sent to CONCERN *editor, The Methodist Building, 100 Maryland Avenue, Northeast, Washington 2, D. C.*

October

3-Nov. 10, North Alabama Conference Inter-Board Schools

10-26, Virginia Conference Inter-Board Schools

14-15, Texas Conference Seminar on Christian Social Concerns, Palestine, Texas

31-Nov. 1, Baltimore Conference Human Relations Conference, Washington, D.C.

November

1-3, Northeastern Regional Briefing Conference, Buck Hill Falls, Pa.

19, Baltimore Conference MYF Human Relations Conference, Washington, D.C.

25-27, Holston Conference Youth and Adult Conference on Social Concerns, Tennessee Wesleyan College, Athens, Tenn.

April 24-28, 1961, National Convocation on Social Concerns, Washington, D.C.

by

by Herman Will, Jr.

Despite the current tension in Soviet-American relations resulting from the U-2 incident and the break-up of the summit plans, the address of President Eisenhower to the UN General Assembly on Sept. 24 was remarkably calm and restrained.

After mapping out a program of five points for keeping the "cold war" and the arms race out of newly independent Africa, the president set forth a constructive program as follows: 1) strong support for the Food for Peace program; 2) Endorsement of Hammarskjold's proposals for qualified UN staff and ready national contingents to handle crises like the Congo; 3) Four specific suggestions for the control of outer space, and 4) Renewed negotiations on disarmament and control of fissionable materials.

The president spoke strong words of support for the UN: "Opposed to the idea of two hostile, embittered worlds in perpetual conflict, we envisage a single world community as yet unrealized but advancing steadily toward fulfillment through our plans, our efforts and our collective ideas . . . The United Nations is available to mankind to help it create just such a community."

This attitude offers hope to a world sick of the "cold war." It emphasizes the need for people and leaders alike to maintain a sense of balance and perspective in relation to the continuing world crisis.

Popular thought is swept by undue optimism one moment and undue pessimism the next. World leaders recognize how much is at stake and are not likely to take overly rash steps toward either peace or war, fearing the possible consequences. Christians above others should react responsibly to changes in the international climate.

Resources . . .

The United States is Impeding World Law! by William Hard in the June, 1960, *Reader's Digest.* Reprint form available from the Service Department, 100 Maryland Avenue, Northeast, Washington 2, D. C. $.10 each; 12 for $.35; 100 for $2.50.

The controversial Connally Amendment which allows the United States to reserve the right to determine whether or not a dispute involves an international or domestic issue will no doubt receive attention in the election debate. Help in considering the pros and cons can be found in this article.

Peace and Power by nine authorities in the field of peace and science. Order from the Service Department, 100 Maryland Avenue, Northeast, Washington 2, D. C. $1.00.

The first 100 copies of this new publication of the Division of Peace and World Order were distributed at the organizational meeting of the General Board of Christian Social Concerns.

This 140-page book of nine chapters was written by nine authorities in the field of peace and science. Initiated by the Rev. Daniel Taylor, former general secretary of the Board of World Peace, it seeks to relate the goal of world peace to the fact of tremendous power in the modern world.

Disarmament at a Glance, State Department publication. Order from U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. $.20.

A new State Department publication worth noting, this leaflet summarizes the positions of the United States, the allied powers and the Soviet bloc on the various aspects of arms limitation and control as of June 27, 1960.

What the UN costs each American

Ten hours of World War II cost this country as much as the UN costs us in one year. In terms of dollars and cents, the UN is costing each American $.67 this year. Here is how this "peace insurance" is spent.

Per capita cost of UN to United States in 1960

United Nations	
Regular budget including UN emergency force	16¢
Special voluntary programs	
UN children's fund	7¢
Technical assistance and special fund	17¢
Refugees: Relief and Works Agency for Palestine UN High Commissioner	¾¢
Related agencies	
Food and Agricultural organization (FAO)	1½¢
International Atomic Energy agency (IAEA)	1½¢
International Civil Aviation organization (ICAO)	1¢
International Labor organization (ILO)	1¢
Intergovernmental Maritime organization (IMO)	3/100¢
International Telecommunications union (ITU)	1/10¢
UN Educational, Scientific, and Cultural organization (UNESCO)	2¢
Universal Postal union (UPU)	1/100¢
World Health organization (WHO)	5¢
World Meteorological organization (WMO)	7/100¢
Total	67¢

Methodists say "No thank you"

When alcoholic beverages are served, Methodists say, "No thank you."

Methodists say, "No thank you," because of the heritage of their faith, the tradition of their church, the teachings of their Bible, and their love for all of the children of God.

This is the theme for the 1960, church-wide Commitment Day observance, Dec. 4, designated by the General Conference as one of those "special days to be observed by local churches . . . without an offering."

Over the past 12 years, Commitment Day has become one of the most significant observances in the church. Studies show that in recent years three out of four Methodist congregations have observed Commitment Day in one way or another.

The first Sunday in December has become far more than a pledge signing event or a time when the pastor blasts out at the liquor industry.

As the culmination of a new and vital alcohol education program through the church school, Commitment Day has become primarily a spiritual observance; a time set aside to give all Methodists an opportunity to consider, carefully and prayerfully, their own Christian commitment as it relates to the use of alcohol.

What you can do about Commitment Day

Copies of Commitment Day materials have been sent to all pastors and chairmen of Christian Social Concerns. But the key to success of the observance is district and conference promotion. District directors of Christian Social Concerns and conference board chairmen who have not received the free packet of materials should contact the Division of Temperance and General Welfare, 100 Maryland Avenue, Northeast, Washington 2, D.C.

Local church suggestions have appeared in the October *Methodist Story* and other periodicals. Here are some more ideas for promotion.

Local church chairmen

You might assist the pastor in planning for Commitment Day. Your commission can decide on advance planning, discussion opportunities and the procedure to be followed on Commitment Day. The Blueprint for Commitment in your packet of materials and suggestions in the October *Methodist Story* will help with these plans.

Be sure to consider the purchase of the new Commitment Day filmstrip for use by church school discussion groups before and after Dec. 4.

1960 Commitment Day also provides a unique opportunity to climax or introduce the annual Church-wide Mission Study sponsored by the Commission on Missions in each local church.

The theme for the study in 1960-61 is to be "Alcohol and Christian Responsibility." The study will explore the mission of the Church to alcoholics, drinking drivers, social drinkers. It will consider Christian responsibility for finding solutions to the many other problems related to alcohol use.

Conference board chairmen

Promotional efforts can be greatly enhanced by your action. Why not—

1) Write each pastor telling him about the new materials. Encourage him to observe the event in his church. Suggest that he order materials early.

2) Ask the bishop to write or give you a message to use in your letter. If the annual conference has taken action recommending Commitment Day observance, quote that resolution.

3) Check your conference or area *Advocate*. Is the editor planning a Commitment Day story? He will receive a release from Washington's Methodist Information office by Nov. 1. Or you can give him an advance story. Write the Division of Temperance and General Welfare for a sample release and artwork.

4) Some conference boards use a return card with a letter to tabulate the number of churches planning to observe the day. This is good promotion, especially if a report is made at annual conference and to the district superintendents.

District directors

Check with your conference board chairman on his plans. Then—

1) How about a letter from your district superintendent to each church urging the Commitment Day observance? (Only if the bishop is not writing.)

2) Outline the Commitment observance and display the materials at district conference and at the district ministers' meeting. Urge pastors to order materials early.

3) Encourage the district secretaries of Christian Social Concerns, and the Woman's Society of Christian Service to promote the day through local secretaries.

4) Your district superintendent might want you to write each local church to ask if plans are being made to observe the day. Tabulate your answers for a later report to him and at the district conference or both.

Establish plans for quadrennial race relations program

The 1960 General Conference of The Methodist Church established an Interjurisdictional Commission of 36, giving it the task of continuing efforts "to abolish the Central Jurisdiction, promote interracial brotherhood through Christian love, and achieve a more inclusive church."

The commission was formally organized in Chicago on Aug. 18, 1960. (See *Contact-Concern* for June 1 and Oct. 1.)

To carry out its task, the commission was directed by the General Conference to work closely with existing agencies of the church now carrying on a continuing program in race relations. These are the Department of Christian Social Relations of the Woman's Division of Christian Service, Board of Missions; and the Division of Human Relations and Economic Affairs, Board of Christian Social Concerns.

Action program adopted

Last month these two agencies adopted a comprehensive Quadrennial Program on Race Relations.

Its purpose: to bring to Methodist local churches a specific program of study and action for improved race relations in the church and nation.

The program will have its base in the actions of the 1960 General Conference, the findings of the August 1959 Dallas Conference on Human Relations, and a series of planning meetings scheduled to begin in March of 1961.

The plan is a result of extended consultations and was approved by the Woman's Division on Sept. 23 and the Board of Christian Social Concerns at its organizational meeting on Sept. 29.

A close working relationship with the Interjurisdictional Committee of 36 is planned, following the instructions of the General Conference. A meeting of agency representatives with members of the Interjurisdictional committee is scheduled for Nov. 29, 1960.

Establish regional committees

The nation will be divided into 39 geographical regions (to coincide with the 39 areas in the five geographical jurisdictions) making each region inclusive of common racial culture patterns and practices.

A consultative committee of four or five carefully selected men and women will be designated in each of the 39 regions making a total of approximately 200 across the nation. The Methodist Student Movement and the Methodist Youth Fellowship will be invited to designate representatives to this consultative committee.

Chairmen of Human Relations and Economic Affairs of conference boards of Christian Social Concerns will be considered for the committee

as well as nominees from the conference Woman's Society of Christian Service. Final selections will be made at the annual Woman's Division meeting in January 1961 and subsequently by the General Board of Christian Social Concerns.

To be consultants

Committee members will serve for the quadrennium as consultants on racial issues in their geographical region. Responsibilities will include: work with local church Commissions on Christian Social Concerns, Woman's Societies and Wesleyan Service Guilds as well as individuals in local churches and communities; development of leadership and programs for students and youth of the local church, enlisting their guidance, resources and participation; cooperation with other denominations through councils of churches, United Church Women and individual communions where no councils exist; guidance for special community programs in cooperation with other agencies of similar purpose.

Training seminar scheduled

The 39 consultative committees will begin preparation for their task with a five day orientation seminar, March 20-24, 1961. The group of approximately 200 will come to Louisville, Ky. for a period of personal dedication and commitment and for guidance in initiating and carrying out the assignment for the quadrennium.

A kit of tools and resources for the use of each committee will be provided cooperatively by the Board of Christian Social Concerns and the Woman's Division.

Enlist million Methodists

Further plans include the development of a comprehensive training program which will form an additional 100 consultative committees in each of the 39 regions. By 1963 it is hoped that 3,900 local committees made up of men, women, youth and students will be at work, involving some 30,000 persons. The 1964 goal calls for each of these committees to establish similar groups in five or more local churches through which more than one million Methodists can serve in study and action.

The program is to be financed over the four years from the budgets of the two agencies, possible foundation grants and other available resources.

What's in a Name?

an editorial

The editor's wife is having a heyday. After 10 years of hard labor he is right back where he started a decade ago, editing *Concern*. "This is progress?" she asks.

Concern and the editor have both had checkered pasts in previous incarnations. It being bad business to deal in personalities, we shall concentrate here on publications.

Back in 1950, when *Concern* and the editor first met, the publication had already been serving the National Conference of Methodist Youth for five years. It was a tabloid newspaper, a youth and students voice for Christian social action.

During the five years its editors had included the Rev. Harold Bremer, now executive secretary of the Detroit conference Board of Education; the Rev. Neyland Hester, now a pastor in Lancaster, Texas; the Rev. George Harper, now executive secretary of the Montana conference Board of Education; and the Rev. Jameson Jones, now editor of *motive* magazine. Burgess, might as well name him, lasted three years before joining the Board of Temperance as its editor of publications.

When the NCMY was dissolved earlier this year in favor of separate youth and student organizations, *Concern* was united with *Contact,* the social action news service then sponsored jointly by the Methodist boards of Temperance, World Peace, and Social and Economic Relations. *Contact* had been edited by, you guessed it, Burgess.

To further confuse, or clarify, *Contact's* family tree included the Board of Temperance *Clipsheet,* founded in 1913, and the Board of World Peace *Courier* begun in 1940. These had been combined with general mailings of the Board of Social and Economic Relations in February 1959 to form the *Contact* news service.

The merger of *Contact* and *Concern* came about in June of 1960 by action of the National Conference of Methodist Youth, the three general boards, and the Interboard Commission on Christian Social Relations. The name *Contact-Concern* was adopted to maintain the identity of both until the new Board of Christian Social Concerns could be organized.

Now, by action of that Board, *Concern* lives again. *Concern* will serve the leadership group in Methodism's exciting new organization for Christian Social Concerns. Its future will be built on the heritage of its past.

So, what's in a name? That's what's in our name. Now do you understand it, dear?—R.B.